THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

A REBEL ATTACK REPULSED.

The Pennsylvania Election Agents Arrested.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 10.—On Wednesday, about 7 o'clock, a force of the enemy were discovered massing in front of our line near Fort Steadman, when the guard of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works to seek shelter. The enemy's batteries fired briskly for a short time, but were soon silenced by our shells and mortars.

A force of about 150 shortly afterwards made a sortie from their line and attempted to penetrate ours, but being met by a salute from the pickets, were not long in finding their way back under cover. A Lieutenant in the 8th New York Heavy Artillery was fatally wounded yesterday when behind the breastworks.

A sharpshooter watched for a chance to retaliate, and in less than an hour a Rebel who appeared above their works afforded him an opportunity to do so. In an instant he fell pierced by a bullet. The enemy seem determined to pursue the policy of shooting at every man they see, and our men are forced to retaliate accordingly.

The pickets in front of the 24 Corps were briskly engaged most of last night, and the musketry at times was almost continuous.

The Commissioners and Agents from Philadelphia, arrested on a charge of issuing incorrectly printed blanks and tally lists, have been ordered to Washington for examination by the Secretary of War.

Gen. Sherman's Army

REBEL ASSAULT ON ATLANTA.

The Attack Repulsed with Loss.

THE REBEL GENERAL YOUNG RETREATS TO MACON.

CHATTANOOGA, November 11.—A gentleman just arrived from the front reports that on Monday morning, at daylight, the enemy attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one and wounded two of the 3d Indiana, but subsequently fell back.

The election on Tuesday was quite largely for Lincoln.

On Wednesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, their shells being thrown as far as the rolling mills. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The enemy's artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards. Our men aroused from their slumbers quickly, manned the defenses, and soon drove the Rebels off. There was no Federal loss. The enemy were part of Young's command, and finally retreated towards Macon.

Our army is in excellent spirits, and well supplied with rations.

THE SHERMAN CANARD.

The Evacuation of Atlanta Denied.

THE RAILROAD NOT DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—The *Gazette* publishes a Nashville despatch denying the reported evacuation and burning of Atlanta, and the destruction of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad.

CONGRATULATORY DESPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

He Congratulates the President on a Double Victory.

CITY POINT, November 10, 1864, 10 30 P. M.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of Government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for me for the double victory. The election having passed off quietly—no bloodshed or riot throughout the land—is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will so construe it.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Army of the Frontier.

THE MOVEMENTS OF PRICE.

Gen. Thayer Watching Him.

FORT SMITH, Ark., November 11.—Price turned westward from Cane Hill, on the 4th. On the 6th General Thayer moved a force up the north side of the river, from here, for the purpose of attacking Price; but, fearing that Cooper would move towards Fort Smith, with his force of 7000 men, he thought best to return. General Thayer can hold this place against Price and Cooper united, having plenty of supplies, and artillery and ammunition.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—A gentleman who returned from the valley to-day states that the larger part of Sheridan's army is in the neighborhood of Winchester, while the enemy is at Fisher's Hill receiving reinforcements.

There have been no active military movements recently.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A Treason Trial—Personal Matters, &c.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 12.—Mrs. Thomas Hutchins, charged with getting up the sword for the Rebel Harry Gilmor, was brought out for trial before the Military Commission this morning, but was remanded to jail again, she not being ready, and the Commission not being fully reorganized.

This case creates intense interest, as Mrs. Hutchins is one of our most elegant, fashionable secession ladies.

Zenos Barnum, of Barnum's Hotel, is dangerously ill, and is not expected to live.

Rejoicing still continues over the late Union triumph.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF THURSDAY.

Remarks on Mr. Lincoln's Re-Election.

THE DRAFT AND THE EDITORS.

GEN. HOOD NOT HEARD FROM.

General Grant will Fight a Great Battle Before Winter.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Richmond papers of Thursday last have been received here, and contain the following items of news:—

The Rebels acknowledge the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the *Dispatch* says that the Yankees in re-electing him have imposed upon themselves a tyranny for which alone they are fitted by nature.

The *Examiner*, on the result of the election, says:—"Instead of blowing up the Confederacy at one shot, they will find themselves in for another long series of wasting campaigns, with all their weary delving in mud, crowding of pale wretches into hospitals, piling up heaps of slaughtered men with several hundred thousand more corpses, adding to their debt by several thousand millions of dollars, never, never to be paid in the world. Rebel editors are greatly excited over Jeff. Davis' recommendation to Congress that upon him should be conferred power to exempt those editors whom he may think proper from military duty.

This is looked upon by the Richmond press as a vile attempt to crush the liberty of the press.

The military news from all sections of the South is unimportant.

Nothing definite is known of Hood's movements except that he crossed the Tennessee in three columns, and was marching for Tullahoma station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

Affairs around Richmond and Petersburg remain unchanged, but the Rebels are unanimous that Grant will yet deliver a great battle before winter comes, and that he will be assisted in the movement by the James river fleet, which will pass through the Dutch Gap Canal.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

HARRISBURG, November 12.

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Lycoming county	2232	3056
Perry county	2128	1998

NEW YORK.

The counties that give McClellan majorities in our State are reported as follows:—

Albany	2730	Putnam	175
Clinton	50	Rensselaer	100
Columbia	308	Richmond	1310
Erie	312	Rockland	818
Greene	796	Schenectady	53
Hamilton (est.)	400	Schoharie	1912
Kings	5000	Seneca	505
Montgomery	900	Sullivan	550
New York	20827	Ulster	911
Queens	1030	Westchester	1825

Total McClellan majorities 56,547

LINCOLN MAJORITIES (approximate).

Allegheny	3661	Niagara	533
Broome	1048	Oneida	1232
Cattaraugus	2230	Onondaga	1424
Chautauque	3116	Orange	127
Chemung	1764	Orleans	1300
Chenango	1400	Oswego	100
Cortland	1830	Otsego	2400
Delaware	1900	Saratoga	1183
Dutchess	545	Schuyler	680
Essex	1040	Steuben	2275
Franklin	1150	St. Lawrence	7000
Fulton	400	Suffolk	278
Genesee	1300	Tioga	775
Herkimer	600	Tompkins	1531
Jefferson	2000	Warren	214
Lewis	600	Washington	2610
Livingston	1200	Wayne	1783
Madison	2044	Wyoming	1579
Monroe	1150	Yates	1342

Total Lincoln majorities 59,984

Apparent Lincoln majority, 9,537.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., November 12.—Two hundred and twenty-five towns in this State give Lincoln 47,423 votes and McClellan 37,207. The same towns last year gave Conv (Union) for Governor, 45,618; Howard (Dem.) 34,116.

The remainder of the State will not materially alter this majority, as the 20,000 votes yet to be heard from are about equally divided between the two parties.

Mr. Lincoln's majority will be nearly 18,000 on the home vote, with from 6000 to 7000 additional on the soldiers' vote.

MICHIGAN.

A CONGRESSMAN GAINED.

DETROIT, November 12.—The Fifth Congressional District of Michigan, the only doubtful one, has elected R. F. Trowbridge, Republican, over A. C. Baldwin, the present Democratic member, thus making the delegates of six stand unanimous for the Union in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

ILLINOIS.

MONMOUTH, Illinois, November 10.—District unofficial returns give A. C. Harding over 700 majority for Congress in the Fourth District.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—King Kendall, Union, is elected to Congress over James L. Allen, Democrat, by about a thousand majority, a gain of nearly 1800 over the vote of 1860.

CONNECTICUT.

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Hartford county	8,051	8,089
New Haven county	6,312	8,325
New London county	4,598	5,725
Fairfield county	6,503	6,454
Windham county	2,173	3,074
Litchfield county	3,871	4,549
Tolland county	2,035	2,118
Middlesex county	3,107	3,113
Total	39,979	42,451
		39,979

Lincoln's majority 2,481

With Warren to hear from, which last spring gave a Democratic majority of 16.

NEW JERSEY.

PARTIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

We have the following official and estimated returns:—

	—President, 1864.— Union.	Dem.	—Governor, 1863.— Ward.	Parker.
Atlantic	40	..	16	..
Bergen	..	880	..	1030
Burlington	1115	..	154	..
Camden	600	..	123	..
Cape May	206	..	212	..
Cumberland	640	..	319	..
Essex	154	..	..	1357
Gloucester	574	..	302	..
Hudson	..	1932	..	2628
Hunterdon	..	1850	..	1138
Mercer	..	80	..	434
Middlesex	..	690	..	976
Monmouth	..	1393	..	1334
Morris	..	356	..	421
Ocean	300	..	118	..
Passaic	150	..	..	474
Salem	63	..	..	318
Somerset	..	406	..	738
Sussex	..	1540	..	1958
Union	..	450	..	694
Warren	..	800	..	1629
Total majority	3,837	10,837	1,242	15,319
McClellan's majority				6,500
Parker's majority				4,697
Union gain since 1862				9,339

Latest Southern News

WHERE WILL ADMIRAL PORTER STRIKE?

Enemy's Horror of his Fleet.

LARGE UNION SQUADRON AT DUTCH GAP.

HOW OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND VOTED.

LARGE UNION FLEET REPORTED AT DUTCH GAP.—*From the Richmond Sentinel, November 8.*

The calm continues on this side the James, no offensive movement of any kind having taken place for several days.

A large fleet of gunboats and iron-clads are reported to be in the river below Dutch Gap. If they are waiting to get through Butler's canal, it will be some time before they assault Chapin's and Drury's Bluffs. The commanders of our iron-clads, after the *Albemarle* affair, cannot be too watchful.

GENERAL GRACIE'S CAPTURED LINE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

On Saturday night, we learn from the *Express*, General Gracie captured a picket line near the City Point road. Upwards of thirty prisoners were taken, without the loss of a man on our side. The captured line is still held by General Gracie. About the same time the Holcombe Legion, commanded by Captain Woodruff, charged the enemy's picket line in front of the Crater, taking their position and capturing ten prisoners.

The enemy opened a furious fire with shot and shell from his batteries, but our troops held their position for two hours and a half, when, being flanked by the enemy in large force, they were compelled to fall back. The loss in the fifteen killed, thirty-five wounded, and forty-one missing.

Heavy picket firing continued along the lines all Sunday night.

The enemy are not making as yet any preparations for winter quarters within their lines.

There was heavy firing of both musketry and cannon on our left centre on Monday night.

There is a rumor that Grant contemplates an attack upon Wilmington by way of Weldon, and that he is now sending troops to Weldon. Weldon is sixty-three miles from Petersburg, and Wilmington is one hundred and sixty-two miles from Weldon, or two hundred and twenty-five from Petersburg. From Portsmouth to Weldon, by way of the Seaboard and Roanoke road, the distance is eighty miles.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

We learn from North Carolina papers that Plymouth and Washington have been evacuated by the Confederate forces.

REBEL HORROR OF PORTER'S FLEET—SHERMAN IS BE GOING TO STRIKE?

From the Richmond Whig, November 9.

What has become of the armada which assembled in the waters of the Chesapeake and sailed with such formidable show a few days ago to the southward, and, as our authorities were inclined to believe, for Wilmington, and serious operations for the reduction and occupation of that important post and port? There has been ample time since it was said to have sailed for its appearance off the works at the mouth of Cape Fear river; yet we hear nothing of such an event, and as we can anticipate no possible military end to be served by the concealment of the fact by our authorities here or at Wilmington, we are warranted in apprehending that some other point than that is to be the object of the expedition—that the attack will be made in some other quarter—and that the supposed unquestionable information of the War Department has been deceptive. But at what point may we reasonably expect the blow to be delivered? In what quarter of our seaboard are there indications of a contemplated descent of serious proportions?

Can it be that Charleston is to be again tried? We fancy not. Her state of preparation, the labors there of Beauregard and the lamented Harris, and the presence of the soldier Hardee, are not promising elements for the success of such an operation. Besides, Yankee vengeance can be sufficiently sated by keeping up the bombardment of the city at long range, to the destruction of private property, with the occasional loss of life of women and children, and to the injury and discomfort and hardships of non-combatants. Is Mobile, then, to be attacked, either directly or from Pensacola? We think not. We do not believe an expedition for such an operation would be fitted out in the North.

Looking along the coast, and scanning the signs of the times, we are inclined to believe that Savannah, Georgia, and some point on the coast southward of it, will prove to be the objective of this expedition after all. One indication may be seen in the recent arrangement to make Savannah the point for exchanging some ten thousand prisoners of war. Under cover of that cloak, perchance, it was supposed by our treacherous enemy that he might assemble unsuspected his fleet of transports in that quarter, and concentrate on favorable Islands in that vicinity a force sufficient for the operation, which in that way could be made almost a *coup de main*.

There are many things which would recommend such an attempt to the Yankee cowards, the feature of bad faith that it would wear would give to it very much the zest which the gourmand or epicure finds in putrid game, or Catharine of Russia found "in the poignant pleasures of a rape;" while the theatrical effect would create an immense *furor* from Washington to Bangor, and around the lakes, away off to the northern range of Minnesota—one prolonged current of ecstasy would thrill the Northern public.

The peculiar incitement to such an operation at this time would be the hope, by the possession of Savannah, to make it the base for a diversion for the relief of Atlanta and Sherman, or, in case the latter should be forced to give up Atlanta and fall back out of Georgia to his fastness at Chattanooga, the possession of Savannah and the occupation of the coast of Georgia could be held up as a compensating substitute, indeed, as an advantageous exchange.

Some such motives have inspired this movement, we may rely on it, though the present condition of affairs at Atlanta, and the transfer of the actual theatre of war from Southern Georgia into Middle Tennessee, by the passage of our army under Beauregard into that region, may cause some modification of the plan of operations in the contemplated quarter. In the course of a week or ten days at most, there should be some certain development. The works at Savannah are well constructed, extensive, and strong—properly manned, they should make a stout defence.

The immediate commader there, General McLaws, has had a good deal of experience in the field as a division commander, is said to be alert, resolute, and possessed of sound sense and judgment in an emergency. We do not, therefore, apprehend disaster, while hoping that our authorities will strengthen his hands at the right moment to the utmost stretch of our defensive resources.

THE FIGHT WITH KILPATRICK IN ALABAMA.

From the Mobile Advertiser, November 2.

The enemy being reported advancing, as was believed, 4000 strong, from the direction of Rome, General Ferguson, commanding division, formed his line on Terrapin creek, about a mile north of Ladiga, and engaged them at 10 o'clock. The fight lasted an hour and ten minutes, the enemy being completely whipped, and retiring in confusion.

They were a portion of Kilpatrick's Cavalry, commanded by General Girard. One regiment was composed of Alabama tories. We captured an elegant stand of colors and eleven prisoners, including four wounded. The enemy left some half a dozen killed on the field, and citizens report that their ambulances were full of dead and wounded.

Our loss was one officer of the 2d Alabama, wounded, supposed mortally, and three privates killed. Ferguson's Brigade, Colonel Boyles commanding, did the fighting, being posted on the road. The brigades on the right and left were not engaged.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AMONG THE UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, November 9.

Yesterday being the day of the Presidential election North, out of curiosity a vote was allowed to be taken among the Yankee wounded prisoners of war in Hospital No. 21, in charge of Surgeon Semple. Commissioners and clerks were selected from among the prisoners, of whom there are about five hundred in the hospital, including a good many negro soldiers.

Though the negroes claimed the right of suffrage, because fighting for the Union, the Commissioners decided against them, and only the white Yankees were allowed to deposit their ballots. The negroes thereupon threatened to refer the question to Massa Linkum for his decision. The vote stood as follows:—Commissioned officers—McClellan, 11; Lincoln, 21. Non-commissioned officers and privates—McClellan, 289; Lincoln, 186. Majority for Lincoln among the commissioned officers, 10; majority for McClellan among the non and file, 103.

Doubtless this was a fairer election than was witnessed at any voting place in Yankeedom yesterday. The voters voted their sentiments, there was no "manufacturing" of tickets after the manner of the New York politicians; no stuffing of the ballot-box after a universal Yankee custom. Under which king? was the question, and in the alternative was the choice of one or the other of the two evils, they chose the least, and gave McClellan, the "small," a majority.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Important Movement of the Rebel Forces—Attempt to Flank Sheridan and Invade Maryland and Pennsylvania—Our Army in Fine Condition and Ready to Meet the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—News from the Army of the Shenandoah to-night shows that it has been positively ascertained that the Rebels have been reinforced, and are now attempting to flank Sheridan's position, and menace Maryland and Pennsylvania with another invasion.

Sheridan's army, however, was on Wednesday under marching orders, and in most efficient condition. If Early or Ewell attempts to press towards the Potomac he will catch a tartar.

MORE RAIDING IN FLORIDA.

Another Successful Expedition—Letter from General J. Bailey.

We have been permitted to read a letter written by Brigadier-General J. Bailey, from Headquarters, District of West Florida, Barrancas, October 30, to a friend in this city, from which we take the following:—

"Since I have been at this place, I have been very successful in two raids. The last one has just returned from Blackwater Bay. We met at Milton an equal force, defeated it, killed five, wounded eleven, and took nine prisoners without the loss of a man. We brought away 5000 feet of good lumber, and a large raft of logs for our mills. We burned two very important bridges, the enemy's camp, and all his commissary stores, took a few horses and a number of small arms."—*N. O. Times, Nov. 5.*

Furloughed Soldiers Ordered to the Field.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires that the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty shall terminate on the 14th inst. Provost Marshals are required to take measures to have them returned to their proper commands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 43½. Noon, 54. Wind, W.

FRIVOLOUS DRAMATICS.—BOB BURDETT AT LAW—A WHOLE COMPANY BEFORE A POLICE MAGISTRATE.—The office of Mr. Alderman Welding was filled with a rare company of actors, actresses, managers, utility people, stage carpenters, treasurers, doorkeepers, ushers, and a score of other officers of the New Chestnut Street Theatre, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of a hearing in the case of Sherry vs. Sinn. The suit was to recover salary from the lessees and managers of the New Chestnut Street Theatre. Mr. Sinn appeared as defendant and had counsel; Mr. Sherry was also present as plaintiff, with a gentleman for legal adviser of limited practice, and new in the profession. Mr. James Sherry was employed at the theatre for "leading juvenile business," and it is notorious how badly he was suited for that line of play; he made no mark in any character which he attempted, if we except that of the "Magician," in the spectacle of *Aladdin*, which character had its main merit in the "make up."

His entrance and exit upon the stage were often hailed with derision by the audience, and he was cut down as unfit for the parts in which he was cast continually. It seems that during the performance of the fine old comedy of *Look Before You Leap*, by the Warren Comedy Combination, Mr. Sherry was placed in the cast, and was introduced when the curtain went up, yet went upon the stage and endeavored to perform his part, much to the embarrassment of all who played with him, and with such flagrant omissions, faults, and stupidity as to cause general remark among the actors, and the audience as well. For this offence Mr. Sherry was summarily dismissed, and when he applied for his week's salary—thirty dollars—was refused. By my endeavor to save the man from disgrace and pecuniary loss was made by Mr. Sinn, but all was refused, and Mr. Sherry determined to give ample publicity to the whole affair by instituting a suit.

Before Alderman Welding yesterday, the evidence given was both amusing and important, and the decision in this case will be of interest to the entire profession. Mr. Sinn recognized and acknowledged the agreement engaging Mr. Sherry, and the plaintiff labored to show by counsel the necessity of fulfilling all such contracts.

Miss Susie Schenck, the "walking lady" of the establishment, gave the most damaging evidence. She testified that Mr. Sherry was positively "tight" while on the stage; that her objections were regaled with the fumes of liquor wafted upon the expirated atmosphere from said "juvenile," who was attempting to perform the part of a first-class lover. Upon a cross-examination, Miss Schenck grew a little nettled. She was positive that Mr. Sherry was drunk, and not sick, and that the fumes were those from malt or spirituous liquor, and not ether—an article she had frequent occasions to use in the relief of her own complaint, heart disease.

Mr. Tarr, a dashing young member of the company, who was decidedly prompt, forward, and rather pert, testified that Mr. Sherry seemed much confused on the evening in question, and offered him (Tarr) five dollars if he would take his (Sherry's) part. This Mr. Tarr did not accept to, and referred Mr. Sherry to Mr. Evans, another member of the company, and the prompter, who testified to the same effect, but acknowledged that Mr. Baker, the stage manager, took the prompt-book from him that evening, with the remark that Sherry was marring the piece to such an extent, that he (Baker) would have to prompt himself.

Mr. Lewis Baker was satisfied that Mr. Sherry was "right" on the occasion, and he said Mr. Sherry was much confused, imperfect, and embarrassing; that, with this exception, the piece went on smoothly enough; that it was an invariable rule with all respectable managers to discharge any one who appeared on the stage in an intoxicated condition, and not to allow them to insult the audience and the company a second time by such an indecorous act.

Mr. "Cool" Flood testified that Mr. Sherry was much confused and muddled, and that he observed him drinking ale in the dressing-room. This, counsel for the defendant thought, was unnecessary for a "sick" man.

Mr. "Barley" Mordaunt thought Mr. Sherry was much muddled and embarrassed throughout the piece on this occasion, though usually correct and reliable previously.

"Old Pap" Chapman testified that Mr. Sherry was not *compos mentis* on the occasion, and he (Chapman) was much embarrassed with him in five or six scenes.

Mr. "Stick" Ivins was the only one who seemed entirely committed to the interests of Mr. Sherry, and defended him in his testimony. Ivins is in the same boat with Sherry, and is always a laughing-stock for the audience, whenever he appears upon the stage. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." The argument of the counsel was "heavy" on both sides, and the Alderman and audience were alike edified and electrified with the acute logic and overwhelming eloquence of the lawyers.

Enough was seen and heard by us to show that the management has the best of the bargain; and whatever Alderman Welding's decision may be next Monday, the damage to Mr. Sherry will be irreparable. We give no opinion in the matter, as it is not our province, and only publish this whole matter as a lesson to all good actors. They should remember that no contract is valid unless both parties fulfil every requirement it demands, and perform every duty, unless prevented by legitimate causes and those acceptable in equity. The affair has caused considerable excitement in the profession, and some hear-thumings that are most unpleasant.

PETTY THIEVING.—A system of petty pilfering has long been carried on by a crowd of boys who congregate near the Columbia Bridge, and rob the freight cars on the Reading Railroad. One of these young thieves was arrested yesterday for stealing a quantity of produce. It is supposed that the plunder is carried to their homes. Coal thieves are also quite numerous, and the police have received peremptory orders to arrest all parties suspected of being engaged in the business.

PREACHING AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—A series of sermons are about being delivered on Sunday evenings at the Walnut Street Theatre, by S. M. Landis, M.D., Pastor of the First P. E. Church.

SERMONS BY THE Rev. Dr. GODDARD.—Dr. Goddard, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Third street, below Walnut, is delivering, at the present time, two instructive courses of sermons—one on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and the other on Wednesday evenings. The subject of the Sunday afternoon discourses is the "Communion of Friends in Heaven," and the theme—a most touching one to the Christian heart—is made to possess even deeper interest by the hushed solemnity with which the eminent divine invests it. The Wednesday evening lectures are devoted to the considerations of incidents in the life which have employed so much zeal for disciples in active mind teaching, in which the dismay of sceptics and unbelievers, are made to appear perfectly clear to the commonest understanding, through the happy faculty Dr. Goddard has of presenting, and thoroughly and earnestly examining a subject for his hearers. Both courses are largely attended, and the interest in them evinced by the public seems to increase as they progress towards completion.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—Among those arrested in the disorderly dance-house at Fourth and Christian streets, yesterday morning, as stated in THE TELEGRAPH, was a young man who gave the name of William Jones, and who was recognized as having voted on age in the Fourth Division of the Third Ward. The defendant denied that he had voted, and said that he was only a few days from New York. The proprietor of the disorderly dance-house, it was alleged, vouched for Jones. He and Jones were held in $1500 to answer, one of voting illegally, the other of aiding and abetting him. Both were held in addition in $300 for their future good behavior.

DISHONEST LANDLADY.—Before Alderman Beitler yesterday, Anna Malone had a hearing, charged with the larceny of a watch, several rings, and one hundred and fifty dollars in money. Anna is alleged to be the landlady of a house in the neighborhood of Sixth and Race streets. A young man from Washington, the other evening, made his way into her house, and in the morning he was minus the above articles. The watch was recovered in a pawnbroker's establishment, where the accused had pawned it. She was committed to answer.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 27 men, of whom two were for 1 year service; two for 2 years; twenty-three for 3 years. The men were credited as follows:—5 to the Fifteenth Ward; 2 to the Twentieth Ward; 9 to the Tenth Ward; 1 to the Seventh Ward; 3 to the Eighteenth Ward; 2 to the Eleventh Ward; 1 to the Sixth Ward; 3 to the Twenty-third Ward; 1 to the Ninth Ward.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A discharged soldier named James Bradley, while intoxicated last night, visited a house occupied by two females, located at Frankford road and Huntingdon street. Admittance being refused him he broke open the door, went in and behaved rather ungentlemanly. He was arrested, and this morning committed for trial by Alderman Council.

DOMESTIC MARKET PRICES.—The ruling prices in our domestic markets this morning were as follows:—Apples, per half-peck, 37c.; butter, 55@70c.; cabbages, 10@15c. per head; eggs, 60@65c. per dozen; lard, 28@29c. per pound; potatoes, 37@50c. per half-peck; chickens, 25@30c. per pound. In meats, prices remain unchanged.

STOLE A PAIR.—This morning Johnny Maguire was arraigned before Alderman Patchel charged with the larceny of a pair of boots. It is alleged that the boots were hanging at a store door at Eighth and South streets, when the prisoner came along, took the boots off the nail, pulled off his *old shoes*, and put the new ones on his feet. He had just put on the second boot when he was nabbed by an officer.

THE COLORED TROOPS.—The War Department has authorized the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops to organize another regiment, to be composed of colored volunteers, for one, two, and three years, and will be designated as the 24th Regiment United States Colored Troops.

STRAYED FROM HOME.—Frederick Fahlen, aged 13 years, blue jacket, grey pants, light hair, has been missing from his home since Tuesday last. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by the Chief of Police.

ORDAINED AND INSTALLED.—The Rev. David M. Gordon has been ordained and installed as pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The church is situated on Lombard street, west of Ninetcenth.

NEW HOSE HOUSE.—The Hope Hose Company have purchased an old manslen on the south side of Pine street, above Second, with spacious grounds attached, and are having the building altered into a hose house, with stable in the rear.

VISIT TO THE GUNBOAT "GALENA."—A delegation of the Union League paid a visit to the gunboat *Galena* yesterday afternoon, lying at the Navy Yard. They were handsomely entertained by Captain Wells, the commanding officer.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.—During the week 62,374 tons of coal were transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and 29,923 tons by the Schuylkill Navigation Coal Trade.

RETURN OF A REGIMENT.—Colonel Neff's regiment of one hundred days' men, stationed at Fort Delaware, returned to this city yesterday afternoon, and were dismissed.

PHILANTHROPY.—In this age of fraud, corruption, and dishonesty, when every remonstrance of conscience is stifled in the greedy rush for the almighty dollar, it is truly revealing to contemplate the exertions of the few who, in the common necessity of providing for themselves, pay a commendable deference to the condition of others. There is room enough for us all, and there is sufficient of both food and raiment for all the sons and daughters of our suffering race. There is a limit to our powers of consumption, and we have no right to snatch the bread from the mouths of the hungry in our eager rush for more than we can use. But in the great bustle of life men do not stop to consider any wants but those of their own selfishness. The cry of the orphan, the wail of widowhood, and the moanings of the sick are alike unheard and unheeded amid the din of contending interests.

We say, therefore, it is a refreshing contemplation to witness the charitable success of those who, while providing for themselves, not only regard the wants of others, but even make those wants or misfortunes the special object of their benevolence. Of this class of philanthropists there is found in the benevolent efforts of Professors Bailey and Hyndman, of this city, a distinct from the all pervading element of Electricity a remedial agent whose universal power is destined to do more to relieve the ills of poverty than the whole. Without medicine, without theorist, the latter, or any other torturing spell unless too long are made to walk, the blind to see, the lepers are cleansed, and diseases, with no "cure" in sight, are driven from their fortress in distress. It must be gratifying to those gentlemen, while looking upon the cures and humbling of cripples, cane, and bandages left as their promises by those whom their skill has relieved, to whom the remembrance of the suffering they have been in business about five years, and yet in that short time the accumulation of such memorials of their patients is surprising, and would, generally known to the public, excite imaginable astonishment. Instead of the public press—an attractive display of printer's ink, would be so effective as this simple, telling fact.

By making electricity a study, rather than a mere experimental one, and applying it to the cure of disease in such a manner as to produce the most beneficial results. Both acute and chronic cases have yielded to this new remedial agent, and it is gratifying knowledge of its healing power is fast reeting much in the confidence of the public. Their office is at No. 1229 Walnut street.

It would seem that if the success of these men were generally known it would stimulate and encourage others also to adopt a mode of living that would be serviceable to the world while profitable to themselves. It would give an impetus to philanthropy that would be beneficial to the world. It would elevate the general character of society, and cause men to be less selfish and sordid in choosing the road to wealth.—*National Merchant.*

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best FURS at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SEWING MACHINES.—"The Wheeler and Wilson Machine is the one best calculated for household work. It makes the lock-stitch by means of a rotating hook, doing away with the shuttle, which is unnecessarily noisy. There are other machines which substitute a looper for the shuttle, and make a single thread loop-stitch, which is apt to unravel. Some of the sewing Machines are very extravagant in the use of thread; one of the most noted of these making the double loop chain-stitch using six yards of thread to one of sewing. This is a serious matter."

To show the immense and growing popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, we would state that over 50,000 of them will have been manufactured this year, and nearly 6000 have been sold in Philadelphia alone. Instruction given at the residences of purchasers. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. We advise all to go to the elegant saleserooms of Wheeler & Wilson, No. 704 Chesnut street, and see these wonderful Machines in operation. Our friends out of town should send for a circular and specimens of work. No charge.

DOWN WITH POLITICS.—
BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.
Brown solemnly laid down the paper,
For what he read there was no joke;
His lofty brows had sat in vapor
Upon a subject awful stroke.
But then across his face there came
A cheerful ray from hunt, hope, and pluck,
As it, though he had met his game,
Some comfort from the fact he took.
"Farewell to politics," he cried,
"That trick ish vay, that heads no reins!
It's pore now I've fairly tried,
But never will I try again.
Content with business that are sure,
I'll trust to gilds chance no more;
And, while all coupons I secure,
Want of renown I'll not deplore.
Dinners are good, I can afford,
(Though not served up 'amist such a blaze
Of comfort as any that the board
Of presidential pride displays.
And, as for dreams, 'tis well and
That my great dignitary wears
Handsomer of them, or better made,
Than those which Tower Hall prepares.

Select your clothing from our stock of ready-made garments thereby secure goods equal in style, fit, material and workmanship to any made to order, at 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the newest, choicest and most desirable styles of goods, *purchased at the latest prices of the season, for cash exclusively*, and sold for cash exclusively, therefore at the lowest prices possible. All can be fitted at once from our stock, without delay or trouble.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BENNETT & CO.

CHOICE CARAMELS,
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Peach Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

LADIES' PURSE.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

MRS. PARTINGTON IN TOWN.—Mrs. Partington, who has not been in the city for a long time, during which she wanted to wait until after the "Grand social exchange" came to the city yesterday, and, stopping to see the Fulton One-price Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel, and seeing that they had grown up into a "right infant, and had been "grafted into the army," and that "it ought to send a thing to the soldiers," and that she "was about to send them his measure they would send him an overcoat. The old lady began eating, and she had one with her that were between the "Jews harps" and the "Jerusalem crickets," and rolling it up, ordered it to the salesman, saying it was "only four inches short at one end." The salesman informed her what he meant by showing her the advertisement, and explained to the old lady how they received orders by that, and sent away a great many suits to the army. Ah! said the old lady, this is what Mr. Shakespeare means when he says, "sweet are the uses of advertisements." But I will send Isaac his paper, and get him to send on a pine of his pantaloons, and you will make him a hang-up to fit them!" The salesman smiling, said, "yes, we'll make them approriate for the seat of war." "Do," said the old lady. "For there's where he wears them out the most," and bid him good morning, promising to write as soon as she heard from Isaac.

A SLIGHT COUGH, which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of Consumption! What is sometimes called a trifling cold frequently ends in Bronchitis! What restless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep-seated, when a remedy so prompt and certain as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured! Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE New York "Christian Advocate and Journal," speaking of the "Grover & Baker" Sewing Machine as the American Institution, says:—

There has been much discussion as to the relative economy of the two stitches, the "Lock-stitch" and the "Grover & Baker," or "Elastic" stitch; but it is now generally conceded that for family sewing, where there are short seams, the Grover & Baker stitch is found to be the most economical. While it uses one-fifth more thread in making a given length of seam, it under none, as is the case with the lock-stitch machine, where there is usually a waste of four inches of thread at the beginning and at the end of each seam, to which must be added the loss of time in fastening the ends of the seam, so as to prevent ripping.

Again: experience has proved that a Grover & Baker seam formed of very fine cotton, say No. 80 for the upper spool, and No. 100 for the under one, is much stronger than a lock-stitch seam formed of Nos. 60 and 70 cotton. Can anything more be desired as illustrative of the superiority of this stitch? Actual experiment has shown that on a lock-stitch machine two hundred yards of thread will sew thirty-five yards of seam, with a waste of thirty-four yards of stitches; while with a Grover & Baker Machine with the same number of yards of thread, there were fifty-seven yards sewed, with no waste at all. These are facts easily arrived at by all who can find lock-stitch and Grover & Baker Machines in numerous families, where they may investigate for themselves.

THE AGE OF INVENTION.—While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit we have long felt, what other have not point

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

SIGNS OF FAILURE IN THE SOUTH.

There is nothing like putting a bold face on a desperate cause. Mr. Jefferson Davis understands this policy, and practises it to perfection. However despondent he may be, he never allows the world to know it. On the contrary, his spirits seem to rise as his fortunes decline, and were we to credit his words just now, we should be forced to the conclusion that the hopes and confidence of the Rebels were never higher and firmer.

In his late message to the Rebel Congress, Mr. Davis affects, with masterly skill, a remarkable tone of courage and assurance; and it is quite possible that the unhappy people whom he has so long deluded, will continue to be deceived by his brave promises of eventual triumph in their mad scheme for the establishment of an independent Southern Confederacy. Addressing the members of the Confederate Legislature, he says:—

"The campaign which was commenced almost "simultaneously with your session early in May "last, and which was still in progress at your "adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet "reached its close. It has been prosecuted on "a scale and with an energy heretofore unequalled "When we revert to the condition of our country "at the inception of the operations of the present "year—to the magnitude of the preparations "made by the enemy, the number of his forces, "the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and "the prodigality with which his vast resources "have been lavished in the attempt to render "success assured; when we contrast the numbers "and means at our disposal for resistance; and "when we contemplate the results of a struggle "apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while "rendering the full meed of deserved praise to "our generals and soldiers, to perceive that a "Power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection "of a kind Providence in enabling us success- "fully to withstand the utmost efforts of the "enemy for our subjugation."

This sounds well enough, but it amounts in fact to nothing more than a grateful ascription of thanks to the Almighty that the insurgents have not ere this been utterly used up and crushed out. All the success yet enjoyed by them is only negative, and Mr. Davis would find it a hard task even for his ingenuity and mendacity to put his finger on a single positive victory won by his armies in the last twelve months.

He truly remarks that the campaign not yet closed has been prosecuted "on a scale and with an energy heretofore unequalled;" but with all that exhibition of zeal and vigor he has accomplished nothing more than a postponement of the inevitable doom which must eventually overtake the Rebellion. Mr. Davis must know, moreover, that the greater the expenditure of means and energy which he makes, the swifter is that process of exhaustion that is now so certainly and obviously bringing the Rebel States to a condition of weakness which will leave them no alternative but subjugation.

That the resources of the Rebellion are already reduced to a very low point is quite apparent in those parts of Mr. Davis' message in which he refers to certain methods for recruiting the army. He not only suggests that those classes of persons in the South whom the laws have hitherto exempted from military service should be made subject to conscription and impressment, but he urges the measure as one of extreme necessity. Surely no stronger evidence could be required to prove the weakened state of the Rebel ranks, and the small reserved population upon which the War Department can draw for reinforcements.

Besides, Mr. Davis favors, to a considerable extent, the proposition to enlist negroes in the military service of the seceded States, and also accepts the suggestion that the slaves so employed shall be given their freedom, and endowed with a certain number of acres of land in consideration of their being embodied in the form of military organizations and permitted to do active duty in camp and in the field.

This measure surely would not have met with anything but prompt denunciation and rejection by the people and the authorities of the seceded States two years, or even one year ago; and the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the general acquiescence accorded to it now in all parts of rebeldom is, that the white people capable of bearing arms are about "played out."

Davis, moreover, refers in very gloomy terms to the refusal of all foreign Powers to recognize the independence of the South; and while he declares his faith in the ability of the so-called Confederate Government to achieve its final triumph in the struggle it is making for its permanent establishment, he betrays in spite of himself the fear that it must inevitably fall.

PRACTICAL EMANCIPATION.

On the first of November, Governor Bradford issued his proclamation announcing officially that all the slaves in Maryland were free. From the moment of the promulgation of this official document the Act of Emancipation was a law. Obedience to it was deemed as the duty of every citizen. But slavery dies hard. The practical execution of the law has been obstructed by the devotees of human servitude; indeed, so strong is their opposition that General Wallace, with his characteristic decision, has issued an order, the substance of which we published a few days since, declaring that, by the military as well as the civil authority, all the slaves in the Middle Department are free.

This order is eminently proper. Where the civil authority is insufficient the military acts as its assistant, and aids it in the fulfilment of its duty. In order to carry the order into effect a Freedmen's Bureau is created. This Department is to receive all complaints, to judge delinquents, and to give judgment.

Here then is a practical plan for perfecting emancipation. Through the sword the fetters will drop from the slave, the chain from the oppressed, and all the population will enjoy the "perfect law of liberty." Maryland will soon take that place in the constellation of States to which, by climate, soil, seaboard, and enterprise, she is entitled. Her sons can say with pride they are natives of free Maryland; her daughters, already renowned for their personal beauty, will receive a new lustre from the light of renewed principles.

If she can boast of great statesmen in the past, when the blight of human slavery was upon her, what may we not expect when her free schools can develop a score of Taneys, with views more civilized and enlightened than those ever held by that great mind, whose only deficiency was his love of slavery.

Maryland will soon arise a glorious star in the American firmament, and learn to bless the day when her sister States rebelled against the General Government; because to them must she ascribe her freedom, her advancement, and her civilization.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

If from the race which, for many a year, has superseded, in the Southern States, the use of the aborigines as slaves, a new Æsop could arise, we should picture him as contemplating the history of his people as an entirety, and deducing from it a loftier moral than ever that ancient serf did from his pointed fables. We should picture him as making researches into a very distant past, where the natives of Western Africa, engaged in incessant warfare with each other, were initiated almost from birth into the meaning of slavery; or should follow him in his investigations up to the hour when the benevolent Las Casas, cruelly kind, suggested the substitution of those fighting tribes for the gentle savages whose enslavement the discovery of a new world had begun; and we should intently follow his footsteps as, with a fixedness of purpose all the more intense from his sympathy with his brothers, he traces their most strange and sad career from that hour up to this, and dwelt upon all the wonderful issues to which it gave rise. And when, in the glowing language of glad conviction, he dwelt upon that certain hour when the sequel of that history all told, the principles of freedom should be most convincingly illustrated by it, we should agree with him that so glorious a vindication was as much a corrolative to such a career, as happiness is to virtue, or retribution is to crime.

The abolition of slavery in the United States is not only inevitable, it is near. It is an expurgation which the country needs. The existence of slavery in a nation like this is so glaringly inconsistent with the principles which our carping neighbors quote from the preamble to the Constitution under which we live, that if we would hold erect our heads with honor, and without effrontery, we should seek to eradicate the stain from our escutcheon.

The primitive settlements commenced inconsistently in this respect, and it is a noticeable fact that the landing on Plymouth Rock of the Pilgrims—whose only burning hope was to enjoy untrammelled the most exalted degree of liberty—and the landing of the first slaves at Jamestown were almost identical in point of time. Then, as now, the war waged was between money and morals, and money gained the day. The early colonists encouraged the root of the evil, and posterity enjoyed the fruit.

The experience of the last four years has hardly been needed to prove to us that we could not go on forever as heretofore. The lane of slavery has been a long one, but we have come to the turning at last. Agitated as the question has been for nearly a century, the hour is at hand when it is to be decisively answered, and forever. Little by little have the many who once advocated slavery been educated to this result, through many a struggle has the question passed, as it has been handled about by territories and States. In the next session of Congress the subject of the abolition of slavery will be taken up anew. What the action upon it will be cannot be a matter of doubt or conjecture.

Slavery will be abolished; and although we cannot abolish the recollection of it, yet the perennial fountain of freedom which will be opened by such legislation, will do much to correct the devastation accomplished by false legislation in the past.

If we are one of the last nations to obliterate slavery, our glory is none the less. The abolition of it will be only one of the phenomena which we are accomplishing in the midst of gigantic, unparalleled strife. It will be something for every nook and corner of a reunited republic to realize what freedom truly is. The health and the wealth of the nation will be resuscitated; all our incalculable resources will in time be increased. We shall then be a model nation, without descending to the puerility of boasting of it, any more than a noble landscape, after storms at night, boasts of the rainbow flashing above and around it from the wings of the morning.

FACTION IN CIVIL WAR IS UNMITIGATED TREASON.

Honorable William H. Seward, who is universally admitted to possess one of the finest minds, and to be one of the greatest statesmen in this country, in a recent speech at Auburn, announced, as the result of careful study and deep research, that "faction in civil war is unmitigated treason." The declaration is terse, and may sound strange to the ears of our citizens who believe that a powerful opposition is the safest guarantee of personal liberty. But let them look deeper than the surface of the announcement, and see if any consistency exists between their belief and Mr. Seward's assertion. Civil war is an exception to the general routine of a government's life. It is a period when the nation is struggling for existence, and when its safety is imperilled, not by foreign foes, but by domestic traitors. It looks not abroad and says, "Every citizen of that land is my foe," but it must watch its chosen sons, and guard against the stabs of its most trusted children. The eyes of Argus must be its property, and even then, from its very bosom, may arise the traitor who is destined and determined to destroy its life.

In such a state of constant watchfulness, those offences which in time of peace were naught but right, become most heinous crimes. If, during the happy age of peace, a citizen should recommend a change of government, and denounce the act of a certain Administration, to touch that citizen with the arm of power would be to prove itself false to the very principles of constitutional liberty. But when a civil war rends the land; when every energy of government is bent, not towards a partisan end, but in endeavoring to ward off the blow made at its seat of life; when such are the existing circumstances, for a citizen to advise the Government to avoid striking this or that vulnerable part of the opponent, if he should stay the arm of the Administration by clinging to the arm of power to prevent a well-aimed blow, such a man is guilty of "unmitigated treason," and deserves the punishment due to traitors.

If your fate, Copperhead! told you to fight against a robber who attacks you for your life, and one of your servants should seize you by the arm, and advise you not to give the thrust of victory to your vile, would-be assassin, would you hesitate to sacrifice your servant in order to save your life? Apply the case to yourself, and reproach not the Government if it does likewise. Faction can aid in interfering with the acts of "the powers that be," and when those acts are for self-preservation, to interfere is treason, treason of the deepest dye.

The voice of the American people declares that faction is treason at the present time; and if the Administration had, through that gallant vet ran General Butler, seized and executed those who are trying to stab her in the dark, the nation's voice would approve the act and reward the actor.

When the war is concluded, let us have our parties; when the life of the nation is safe, let us have our factions; but until such is the case both faction and party are treason to the nation, to liberty, and to the world.

THE MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In his last message to the Senate and House of the Confederate States, Mr. Jefferson Davis maintains that equable tone which indicates his confidence in himself, independent of resources. He reviews the military situation of the South, and maintains that there is much cause for self-gratulation. He says in relation to the delusions of the North:—

"Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of "Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end "the war by the overthrow of our Government "and the submission of our people. We can "now judge by experience how unimportant is "the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defense, upon the courage and spirit of "the people, and the stability of the Government. "We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success "instead of failure; if the valor of the army, "under the leadership of its accomplished commander, had resulted in even the overwhelming "success which were, on the contrary, decisively "repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant "as ever."

It is interesting to learn from this message that "not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor "Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the "enemy from the constant and exhausting "drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall acknowledge that no "peace is attainable unless based on the "recognition of our indefeasible rights." If these statements apply to the North, in what proportion can they be made to redound, correlatively, to the advantage of the Confederacy?

That portion of the message, however, which refers to the employment of negroes in pioneer and engineer corps, will meet with most attention and criticism. The subject of arming the negroes has been agitated of late by the Richmond papers, some advocating it, some as strenuously opposing it. "The subject," says Mr. Davis, "is to be viewed by us solely in the light of policy and social economy," and the idea of arming the slaves Mr. Davis combats, although he would bless with liberty such slaves as shall do service with arms on the field.

GRANT'S CONGRATULATION.

President Lincoln has often congratulated General Grant, but is now congratulated by him. Nor is the congratulation an empty one. The terms in which it is conveyed are significant, and refer to the fact, the importance of which is beginning to be more deeply felt, of a national election being sustained by the people in the midst of civil war. That all Europe will perceive the whole significance of the event, and appreciate, next to ourselves, the immense strength we still possess, is inevitable. General Grant's congratulations are the condensed congratulations of the people.

UNLICENSED TAVERNS.

It is high time that the moral toad-stools which, in the shape of low, unlicensed taverns, fester in all the profligate portions of the city, should be swept away. Incitements to vice, of what conceivable use are they to the community, except to awaken a by no means pleased surprise at the reports of the Almshouse and County Prison? In large cities, like Philadelphia, enough predisposing causes of crime exist without any exciting causes being sustained.

Surely no alderman can have any very great personal interest in restraining from discouraging them. Under the pure and healthy legislation which we have inaugurated, these moral cancers should, and let us hope will, be entirely eradicated from the social body. It is like doing good with the right hand and evil with the left, to do so much to educate and elevate all classes, whilst we still permit such reservoirs of vice to flourish. They are reservoirs which will not wear themselves out, but which will speedily multiply if they are tolerated for a time. Individual, as well as social welfare, requires that they should forever be done away with. A hand held in the flame stands as fair a chance of remaining unscathed as our city does of maintaining order and decency, spotted as it is with drinking dens, where everything vile in human nature is awakened and intensified.

MARRIED.

THOMAS—LAWS.—On Monday, October 31st, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen Mr. PHILIP UHLER THOMAS to Mrs JULIA A. LAWS.

WHITNEY—GRAHAM.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of Frederick C. Jones, Esq., New York by Rev. Robert B Booth JOHN E. WHITNEY, of Philadelphia, to MARY GRAHAM, youngest daughter of the late Gaillard D. Young, of the former place.

DIED.

FIELD.—Died, on Thursday, the 10th instant, CATHARINE WHITE FIELD, widow of the late Charles Field, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1431 West Rittenhouse square.

MAXWELL.—On the 10th instant, in his 6th year, HOWARD, son of Robert A. and Catherine Maxwell.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Fortieth street, above Hutton, Stanton, on Monday, at 2 P. M. Carriages for the conveyance of relatives and friends to the residence, will leave the Underhill's, N. W. cor. Spruce street, below Tenth, at 2 o'clock, precisely. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

SULGER.—On Thursday, 10th instant, in the 5th year of his age, JACOB PAUL, son of Isaac and Julia R. Sulger.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 2111 West Ann street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—THE Annual Collection for the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese will be made in this church to-morrow, the 13th inst.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CENTER HALL.—Rev. EDWARD HAYES will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Subject of Morning discourse—"The Lessons of Victory." Seats free.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, November 13, 1864, Meetings at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love-feast at 9 A. M. Class meeting at 2 P. M. Preaching morning and evening. Prayer Meeting, 8th inst., at 7½ P. M.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.—COLUMBIA Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Street.—Preaching every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. To-morrow by Rev. P. J. SHEPPARD. All are invited. Seats free.

A SPECIAL SERVICE IN BEHALF of the Mission among the Deaf Mutes of this city will be held in St. Mark's Church, LOCUST Street, west of Sixteenth, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. J. C. HALL will explain the work lately begun, to spread the service as it is read, and to secure the services of the more or less educated deaf mutes and the progress of Church work among them. Deaf mutes, and all persons interested in promoting their welfare, are cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church SPRING GARDEN, Corner Third and Brandt. During the dampness of the Lecture Room, the congregation will, by special invitation, unite in the divine worship to-morrow, with the North Broad street Presbyterian Church, corner of BROAD and GREEN streets, the Rev. F. KNUBEL will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. E. D. ADAMS at 7½ P. M.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with ADVICE on Business, Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management and Training of CHILDREN, Social Adaptation, &c., day and evening, by

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LATEST.

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ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Full Hats and Bonnets reblocked.

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BUSINESS ITEMS.

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Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the surest success by Dr. Von Moschzisker, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

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Fine Old Sherry—
Unsurpassed in the city.
Just received by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
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In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should possess

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It will always be a beautiful memorial of the careless days and years of rebellion and war.

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BRADLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 66 N. FOURTH Street,
11-7-stuthtu4 Philadelphia.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,

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WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

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DR. BROWN cures all acute and chronic diseases by special guarantee, when desired by the patient at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure no charge is made. No drugging the system with counteracting medical agents. All cures performed by Magnetism, Galvanism, or other modifications of Electricity without shocks or any unpleasant sensation.

This discovery is the result of more than ten years' hard and scientific investigations. It develops not only a reliable system for the diagnosis of disease, but the only efficient and reliable means of cure. Its great superiority over all other systems for the cure of disease has been practically tested for more than ten years, and for five years in Philadelphia, where twelve thousand invalids have been treated, embracing every form and condition of disease common to all portions of our country, who, after treatment by the most eminent medical men in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and other cities, have been given up as incurable, and in nearly every case a perfect cure had been effected.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We even confess that many consumptives after the lungs are half decayed, and nearly every case of consumption in the early and middle stages, and every other disease where a sufficient amount of vitality remains for reaction.

Again, in fact, has been our success in conquering the following diseases, that, since an Electricity combination, we will guarantee a cure by special contract when the patient desires:

Diseases usually beyond the reach of any medicine—such as Palpitation of the Heart, Dr. Brown's Headaches of all kinds, Nervousness, Inability to collect the Thoughts, Noises in the Head, most cases of Deafness, Sore Eyes of Whatever Description, Sore Throat, Ulceration of Sore Eyes, Acute Pains, Male and Female Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Diabetes, Stricture, Dropsy, Urinary Troubles, Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Eruptions of all Kinds, Cancers, all Chronic Complaints, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Ulcers, Felons, Boils, Gouts, Inflammations, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Recurrent Tumors, Rheumatism of all kinds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Spasms of Body or Limbs, Loss of Blood by the Head, Internal, Old Sores, Swelled Throats, Ringworm, Kidney Complaints, Liver Complaints, Hip and Spine Diseases, Scrofula and Tumors of every kind, Scald Head, Loss of Hair, Salt Rheum, Deafness, Bites of Poisonous Insects and Animals, Diphtheria, Chronic Sore Throat, Debility, Chancres of Green sickness, Milk Leg, White Swelling, Fistula, Piles, Fever Sores, Chronic Weakness, Abscesses of Womb, Permatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Uterine Hemorrhage, Prolapsus, Retroversion, Irregularities, Obstructions, Excessive Menstruation, Retention, Suppression, Incontinence, Sterility, Barrenness, Uterine Tumors, Ulceration of Womb, Falling of the Womb, Displacements, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Hips, Groins, Bladder, Kidneys, Female Weakness, Change of Life, Nervous Irritability, Hysterics, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Small Pox, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Mercurial Rheumatism, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Sciatica, Lumbago

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESIDENT—LET IT BE IMITATED.

From the Times.

"It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one," said the President, in his speech to the Pennsylvanians who came to congratulate him on his re-election. In his speech to the Lincoln Clubs which gave him a serenade, on Thursday night, he said:—

"Now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country. For my part, I have striven, and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So far as I have been concerned, never has been known a purpose in any man's bosom, to do harm to any living human being in all the election. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my individual comfort. I repeat the most sincere wish that there may be no bad blood between me and those who have been opposed to me. Let those who have not differed with me join with me in this same spirit towards those who have."

We do most earnestly trust that these magnanimous words will be heeded by the people of both parties, and that all the bitterness of the late struggle will quickly disappear. All the supporters of Mr. Lincoln should reflect that exultation over a defeated opponent is the mark of barbarians, but entirely unworthy of Christian men. We have reason to thank God for what we deem to be the triumph of right. We degrade this victory if we treat it as an occasion for rejoicing in the disappointment and humiliation of any portion of our fellow citizens.

The victory has its worth, not at all because it is a party or a personal victory, only because it is a national blessing in which all, whether they realize it or not, are alike interested. It should be our desire to have this universally realized. To that end a changing should be given for dispassionate reflection. All irritating language should be avoided. A forbearing and generous spirit conciliates confidence, and we trust that fingers for it it will uniformly be displayed by all who speak for the Union party.

We have had our fight, attended by all the vehemence and the fierce throes incident to great earnestness. There is now no longer an occasion for such manifestations. The battle is over. The end is secured. What we now need is kind feeling, and a constant effort to assimilate all the late opposing political elements of the North into one common patriotic devotion, so that the Government shall have the fullest moral as well as material strength, and the war soon find its glorious issue in the crushing of the Rebellion, and the honorable return of the South to the freest participation of all the blessings of the Union.

The late supporters of General McClellan can gain nothing by the further opposition to President Lincoln. He cannot be displaced; and he will be supported by an immense majority in Congress, and by the Governor and Legislature of nearly every State. Mere party hostility can avail nothing. Its maintenance, therefore, can proceed from nothing but a spirit of faction. We cannot believe that the masses of the Democratic party will, without provocation, cherish any such spirit. Of course, we understand that there are individuals who will not, and cannot, rid themselves of it.

It is easier for an Ethiopian to change his skin than for one who has been a thorough-going party hack to turn from his old paths. His habit of looking at things simply in their party bearings has destroyed all capacity of moving on high public grounds; and if by some strange fatality he is thrown there, he is sure to straggle back very quickly to his old level. It is idle to invoke any support of President Lincoln from politicians of this description.

They are bound to oppose President Lincoln to the last day of his official life, and to leave nothing untried that promises to weaken him. The fact that Abraham Lincoln was not the candidate of their party is reason enough for them to do their best towards obstructing every policy and measure he seeks to promote. But the vast majority of the Democratic party are capable of more rational conduct. There can be no mistake about this; for it was shown most impressively at the great uprising after the attack on Sumter.

The masses of all parties responded electrically to the President's call. Had not the Democratic masses thus responded—had the antagonism between the 1,792,000 anti-Lincoln voters in 1860, in the present loyal States, and the 1,857,000 Lincoln voters, continued—the Rebel flag would long ago have been floating from the dome of our National Capitol, and the absolute conquest of the North would have been made inevitable.

There is no good reason why this same public spirit of the people of both parties may not again be aroused to complete, as it was aroused to begin, the overthrow of the Rebellion. The object to be realized is the same, and the encouragement even stronger. Then it was impossible to foresee how long the prodigious energies of the Rebellion would enable it to hold out. Now we know that those energies are nearly exhausted.

Give the President but the same staunch and fervent support that he then received, and the Rebellion will lie helpless before the grass grows again. There is a limit to all human endurance. There is a preponderance of strength which no courage can withstand. Nothing is more certain than that the North has the power to give a speedy quietus to all the remaining stubbornness of the Rebellion. Having the power, it should have the will.

It is the solemn duty of every man who gave Mr. Lincoln his vote last Tuesday to aid in enlivening that will. This he certainly cannot do by renewing the late political strife, or by jeers and taunts at those who came out of the strife second best. He must let "bygones be bygones," and cheerfully, nay joyously, welcome every manifestation by his late opponents of a readiness to bow to the choice of the people, and to follow the impulses of a loyal spirit.

It is our sincere belief that if all those who gave Mr. Lincoln their votes will faithfully exhibit the spirit of his speeches since those votes, patriotic devotion will soon again become the one dominating feeling everywhere. The late party divisions will melt away and disappear; all forms of malevolence will give way to the higher qualities of the human soul; we shall again see free play given to every noble impulse, every generous affection, every manly sentiment, every righteous principle. We shall again see a united North.

"Those opposed eyes,
Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature, of one substance bred,
Did late testify to the intestine strife,
Shall yet in mutual, well-beseeming ranks,
March all one way."

SWORD PRESENTED TO GEN. BAILEY, THE RED RIVER ENGINEER.

Letters from Admiral Porter and Response of General Bailey.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

GEORGETOWN, D. C., September 18, 1864.—General:—I beg leave to offer for your acceptance a sword, as a mark of my esteem for the ability and energy displayed by you in building a dam up Red river, when the vessels of my squadron were caught by the falling water.

It affords me great pleasure at all times to acknowledge any service performed by the Army in behalf of the Navy, and I take particular pleasure in doing so on this occasion, as it is so well deserved, as you saved from destruction part of the fleet in Red River Bends.

This sword the naval officers of that expedition have contributed a fund for the purpose of purchasing for you as a testimonial suitable to the occasion—and certain articles are now being prepared at Tiffany & Co.'s, New York, and will be presented in due time.

With sentiments of sincere regard, I remain yours, truly,

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.
Brig.-Gen. Joseph Bailey, U. S. Army.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., September 18, 1864.—Dear Sir:—Will you oblige me by forwarding to General Joseph Bailey, wherever he may be, the enclosed letter, that he may know what steps I have taken to express my high appreciation of his services to the navy in the late Red river expedition. If I have no opportunity to present the sword in person, he will find it at Tiffany & Co.'s, New York, awaiting his acceptance.

I remain, respectfully yours,

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

A. A. General E. D. Townsend,
War Department, Washington City, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, BARRANCAS, October 23.—David D. Porter, Rear Admiral United States Navy.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 15th ult. was kindly forwarded by E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, and is just at hand.

Throughout this war, I have ever felt the importance of the army and navy working in unison, and my personal efforts have always been directed, where circumstances would admit, to the furtherence of good feeling between both. Very much of the success in Red river is attributable to yourself and officers, and to the right good will in which army and navy joined hands, determined to save the honored Mississippi Squadron.

I accept with heartfelt thanks the sword which you tender me, and you will please convey to the naval officers who were with you my assurance of the highest appreciation of their regard.

I have striven to do all in my power to aid in crushing this Rebellion, and if I have failed to do all within my power, it is because I have not had an opportunity; but wherever I may be, or whatever do, I trust, sir, never to bring dishonor upon the sword of which I am the recipient.

As you mention that I would find the sword at Tiffany & Co.'s, New York, awaiting my acceptance, in case an opportunity should not occur to enable you to present the same in person, I would respectfully suggest, in view of the circumstance of our wife separation, that it should be sent to His Excellency, J. T. Lewis, Governor of Wisconsin, there to await my orders.

Go where I may, I shall always entertain the highest regard for the officers of the Mississippi Squadron, and a lively recollection of the scenes on Red river.

Hoping that we may meet on other fields, and with the highest consideration,

I remain, very truly, your well-wisher,

J. BAILEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—On Friday Mrs. Bowers played for her benefit *Camille*, of which the public never appears to weary. Of all who attempt this most difficult part, Mrs. Bowers is the best. Miss Charlotte Thompson, some two or three years ago, gave as a "Camille" full of tenderness, but since she has got into her affected fifteenth ways, she has made it wearisome, and a mere weak caricature of her former performances. At all times, too, Mrs. Bowers in the last act was better than any other of the "Camilles" on the stage. Last evening a crowded house showed that the public remembered all Mrs. Bowers' inculcation in this part. Mr. Moedaunt played with energy and passion, both a little too loudly expressed for a Parisian drawing-room, but still we cannot say he ranted, as most "Armands" do.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is the finest "Armand" on the stage. He gives the very finest shades of passion—incests it with a dignity and interest that justifies "Camille's" great love, and enlists the deep sympathies of the audience. *Camille*, apart from the two leading characters, is composed of small parts, all of which are essential in their bearing on the play. They are scarcely ever well filled on any stage but a French one, and at the Chesnut there was not one but was a blot upon the piece.

Mr. Ward, usually a clever actor, made a caricature of "St. Privole;" Mrs. Chapman nothing of "M'me Badillard;" "Gaston" and "Gustave," who have nothing to do but to speak and look like gentlemen, failed in both points. Miss Reed is totally unfitted for "Michelette;" Miss Schenck is always full of affectation and pretensions, that are unsupported by the slightest spark of talent or personal attraction. The piece was well put on the stage, but to that we are accustomed at this theatre. In all that regards the management it never fails, but not even a good management can give brains and style where there are neither.

Mrs. Bowers plays "Jane Shore" this evening, and a lady, Miss Vaughan, makes her first appearance in Philadelphia as "Alicia." On Monday Mrs. Bowers will appear in "Lady Audley," one of her great pieces of acting, subtle, close, and terrible, yet replete with all the fascination of a syren. Next week is the last of Mrs. Bowers' engagement. Mr. Birgfeld's new *danse* music is adding greatly to the attractions of the New Chesnut.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Waiting for the Verdict* was played at this theatre until Friday, when a *new tragedy* was given, entitled *The Plebeian's Daughter*. Of its origin we know nothing: the bills say it is a prize play, but certainly the audience did not draw the prize, for a more weary, stale, dull, and unprofitable affair we never witnessed. The story is a trite one of a maiden wronged; the details of this simple plot are confused, and the language the exaggeration of commonplace. Of Mr. Buchanan it is needless to speak; in all he plays he has the same defect, that of overstepping the path that converts "the sublime into the ridiculous."

Miss Buchanan had a part that required only gentleness and meekness, both of which she portrayed successfully.

To-night *Pizarro* and *Rob Roy*, an appropriate, tearing, ranting Saturday night bill. On Monday we enter into a course of Miss Western's fearful and wonderful performances.

AUDIENCES.—There are many defects on the stage, oftener more to blame than to praise, but in our theatres it is certainly the audience that performs its part worst of all. In the first place the gentlemen know not how to sit. Their arms go to the right and left over the seats, no matter who they lean against. They get fidgety with their feet, until they produce, by shaking their chairs, a feeling of sea-sickness in their neighbors. Then comes the horrible plague of chewing—universal, though by some individuals better managed than by others—the disgusting odor of chewed tobacco is pestilential, and the "Slough of Despond" which it makes too abominable to be associated with civilized life.

Now comes another nuisance, one usually confined to the upper tiers, but now to be found all over the theatre, the nuisance of pea-nut eating. The cracking of these nuts during a whole performance is most annoying, then walking over a carpet of pea-nuts that *scrunch* at every step is far from agreeable. We received a bill from the Varieties, New Orleans, the other day, in which there was a line we should recommend to our managers—"Pea-nuts are forbidden in this theatre." Apples and oranges, too, are freely circulated by generous beaux to hungry belles, so that dresses are in danger, and the perfume of patchouli lost in the smell that made Goethe faint—the smell of apples.

We had hoped that a soldierly drilling would have taught young America to sit up straight; but there are still many undrilled youths about who ought to be put, for the sake of their health, into the hands of a drill sergeant. We say nothing of mawkish flirtations carried on in an audible whisper during the whole performance, or of the utter want of mental capacity and judgment manifested in the applause. To such things there is no remedy but time and the march of intellect. But intellect, it appears to us, is like the "Wandering Jew," forever marching on, and never obtaining any satisfactory point. Certainly, as our audiences are now, they need greater reform than the stage itself.

—An unexploded shell is now and then found in the vicinity of the fort at Pilot Knob, Mo. One of these, unfortunately, came into possession of a party of four children, one of whom attempted to extract the fuse by driving it out with a hammer. He exploded the shell in the effort, killing himself and two of his playmates instantly, and mortally wounding the other.

DRY GOODS.

FARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

FIND, BY ADHERING TO GOODS OF THE FIRST QUALITY, FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, They now command first-class Trade.

SUBLIME QUALITY BLACK SILKS.
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RICHEST FANCY SILKS MADE.
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EXPENSIVE SHAWLS, TAPISCENTRES.
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SUBLIME QUALITY LONG BLACK SHAWLS.
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ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, CLAN STYLES.
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PIANO COVERS, RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
MELODEON COVERS, EMBOSSED AND EMBROIDERED.
FINEST TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS.
BEST ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE GOODS.
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BEST QUALITY OF LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7½, 7¾, 7¾, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,

11-1-1w2s No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

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Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

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Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
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VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

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A Job Lot of AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

9-29-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprises the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, with Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Made Rummas of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Help Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own importation; also Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Fashionable Goods at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONSDALE ADAIR, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
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The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
564-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

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FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—I. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6m

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Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments

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Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
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Cloaks Made to Order,
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A Monmouth Stock of LADIES' CLOAKINGS! Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Fancy Beavers, AT THE LOWEST PRICES

The largest and cheapest stock of CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7·50 and $8·50 per yard.

A splendid assortment of DRESS GOODS at reduced prices, at

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CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, FRENCH CLOTHS, TRICOT BEAVERS, FROSTED BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS, AT THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

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GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS." EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST., (Opposite the Masonic Hall).

This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.

Having neither CAM or ONE WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.

THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED, FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.

The public are invited to examine this Machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-29-stuthim

ESTY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE, No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 8m19-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARCUS'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

10-7-2m

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [10-6-tf

INFRINGING

On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO! This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF.

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at EUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE, No. 511 CHESNUT Street, opposite State House.

10-4-6m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING. The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., 11-10-mwfstf No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS, Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH, AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE, Importer and Manufacturer of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number, JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, Above Seventh, I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 8-30-4m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, No. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH, CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE, ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, GERMAN FITCH, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.,

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS! CONWAY & BROTHER, No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11-3-1m

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

CORNELIUS & BAKER, No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE, SUITABLE FOR DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c., WHICH CAN BE 10-10-1m LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT THAN ANY FURNACE IN USE,

COOKING RANGES OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9-29-thstu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

WANTS.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPItal of from $3000 to $5000, in a safe and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office 10-8

PULPIT FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW, AT Second-hand Depot, SEVENTH, above Thompson street [11-9-6t*] NATHAN W. ELLIS.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on 15th of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of ORDNANCE STORES, condemned as unfit for use, viz.:—

1 Steam Boiler and Pump,
1 Double Limber,
6 Grindstones,
741 Grey Hand do.,
1666 ℔ of Blankets,
1201 Red Blankets,
27 Sets Fine Gaiter Pieces,
30 Valises, Cavalry Round,
2717 Nose Bags,
2 Screwdrivers,
1071 Blankets,
125 McClellan Saddle Trees,
110 yards silk Serge,
40 pounds Worsted Yarns,
1000 pounds do. Rags,
2 pounds Blue Thread,
85 Barrels,
5 Jugs,
7 Bottles,
2 Water Cans,
302 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha,
29 do do Leather,

ALSO

A large lot of WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.

Responsible bidders will be required to remove the articles within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

J. G. BENTON, 11-1-13t Major Ordnance Dept.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHIEF DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, November 7, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on FRIDAY, November 11, 1864, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES. These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms, cash, in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JAMES A. EKIN, 11-8-4t Colonel, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED OATS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction at Seventh Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, November 12, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of OATS, condemned as unfit for use.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the Oats within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, 11-1-10t Depot of Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, November 8, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:—

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864,

Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, 11-9-4t&9 Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SUPERIOR BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM AND PASS BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1865, CASH AND DEED BOOKS, Cutlery, Gold Pens, and Pocket Books, COPYING PRESSES AND PRESS STANDS, POST OFFICE SCALES, Letter and Note Papers and Envelopes IN GREAT VARIETY.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY, 11-8-tuthst No. 127 S. THIRD STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO., Educational Publishers & Booksellers, REMOVED TO No. 512 ARCH STREET, Office in New York, 11-8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

OPERA GLASSES, LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 11-21 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1865.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to the depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, 11-1 Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER Military District of Philadelphia, No. 1109 GIRARD Street, November 11, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 14th instant, for the immediate delivery, at Cadwalader Barracks, of the following material:—

34,000 feet hemlock plank, 2-inch, 12 feet long.
400 pieces hemlock scantling, 4x6, 16 feet long.
20 kegs spikes, 5 inch.

All to be of good quality and approved, after delivery, by the Government Inspector. The United States reserves the right to accept portions of bids, and to reject all proposals not made on the regular forms furnished at this office, or that may be deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, 11-12 Captain and A. Q. M.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of GEORGE R. ORMUS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that SARAH ORMUS, the widow of said decedent, has filed in said court her petition and appraisement, claiming to retain out of said estate property to the value of three hundred dollars, as set forth in her said petition and appraisement, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the supplement thereto, and that the same will be approved by the said Court on FRIDAY, November 18, 1864, unless exceptions be then filed.

JOHN P. OWENS, 11-12-wfh 2t Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HARRIET FURDON vs. JOHN L. WILSON.

Venditioni Exponas. No. June T., 1864, No. 128.

The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund produced by the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; and containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth northward along Fourth street and between parallel lines at right angles to Wharton street 60 feet 9 inches to an alley 9 feet 6 inches wide, leading eastward from said Fourth street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st of November, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 132 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where and where all persons interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. H. THORP, Auditor. 11-5-10t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of MICHAEL CROUSE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition, and an appraisement of personal estate which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the Court will approve the same on Friday, November 18, 1864, unless exceptions be then thereto.

HENRY A. FREIFER, 11-11-fsmw4t* Attorney for Sarah Crouse.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. 4s19-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Director

MONDAY EVENING, November 14, 1864, Commences the last week of the GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

As many patrons and others express the hope that the Company will remain a greater length of time than announced, the Director takes this occasion to assure them that it is impossible, as engagements some time in existence prevent their longer stay. Monday, November 21, Grover's Grand German Opera Company commences its season in Baltimore.

MONDAY EVENING, November 14, For the only time, positively, MARTHA. By Von Flotow. FORMES as Plunkett, the role originally and expressly composed for him by Von Flotow.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 15, Only time, most positively, of Mozart's Immortal Opera of DON GIOVANNI.

Prices as usual—Seats for Monday and Tuesday may be procured at the ACADEMY, and GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD. (Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria (Va.) Theatre.

A GREAT DRAMATIC FEAST. Engagement, for 24 nights only, of the eminent Tragedian, MR. EDWIN FORREST, who will render, for the first time in Philadelphia, his brilliant personation of CORIOLANUS, SHAKSPEARE'S GRAND ROMAN TRAGEDY OF THAT TITLE. Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, November 21. The Company to sustain Mr. FORREST has been very carefully selected, embracing, among others, the celebrated Tragedienne, MADAME PONISI. The scenery used will be several of the productions of MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH, of Philadelphia, with newly painted drapery by MR. WISER, of Philadelphia, and several new Roman scenes, embracing THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CORIOLANUS, by Mr. CHARLES S. GETZ, of Baltimore. The Machinery by Mr. HIGBEE, of the Academy. The Costumes, Banners, Insignia, &c., &c., were made expressly for this play, at a cost of over $2500. For further particulars, see the future advertisements. 11-12-6t

LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14. MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14. MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14. 11-11-6

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 12, Positively last appearance of MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN, Who will both appear in two great characters. The performance will commence with Coleman's celebrated Tragedy of PIZARRO, OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

Rolla.....McKEAN BUCHANAN

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

MY SOLDIER.

Upon a hard-won battle-field,
Whose recent blood-stains shock the skies,
By hasty burial half-concealed,
With death in his dear eyes,
My soldier lies.

Oh, thought more sharp than bayonet thrust,
Of blood-drops on his silken hair,
Of his white forehead in the dust,
Of his last gasping prayer,
And I not there!

I know, while his warm life escaped,
And his blue eyes closed shudderingly,
His heart's last fluttering pulses shaped
One yearning wish for me—
Oh, agony!

For I, in cruel ignorance,
While yet his last sigh pained the air,
I trifled—sung or laughed perchance,
With roses in my hair,
All unaware.

In dreams I see him fall again,
Where cannons roar and guidons wave;
Then wake to hear the lonesome rain,
Weeping the fallen brave,
Drip on his grave.

Since treason sought our country's heart,
Ah, fairer body never yet
From nobler soul was torn apart;
No braver blood has wet
Her coronet.

No spirit more intense and fine
Strives where her starry banners wave;
No gentler face, beloved, than thine,
Sleeps in a soldier's grave—
No heart more brave.

And though his mound I may not trace,
Or weep above his buried head,
The grateful Spring shall find the place
And with her blossoms spread
His quiet bed.

The soul I loved is still alive,
The name I loved is freedom's boast;
I clasp these helpful truths, and strive
To feel, though great the cost,
Nothing is lost;

Since all of him that erst was dear
Is safe; his life was nobly spent,
And it is well. Oh, draw Thou near,
Light my bewilderment,
Make me content!

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE COLLIERIES.

DESCENT INTO THE MINES.

How Our Fuel is Procured.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

On Thursday the Consumers' Coal Company inaugurated the original and useful system of visiting their colliery, accompanied by a number of invited guests. Among those present we recognized many of the moneyed men of our city, men who were eminently qualified to judge of the nature of such an enterprise as the Consumers' Company, and who were capable of discerning the bogus from the true. The great advantages of such an excursion must be palpable to all. By a personal visit the stockholders are enabled to inspect their lands, those contemplating the purchase of stock to buy understandingly, and the general people kept posted as to the true nature of the undertaking.

By personal inspection by disinterested and honest men the real worth of every such enterprise could be made known. To those who are *bona fide* companies the plan will appear advantageous, and be adopted; to the bogus the system will be held in dread, and no such corporation will risk the careful scrutiny of the public eye.

AT 8 in the morning we left the Reading depot, and proceeded on our route towards Schuylkill county. The morning was rainy and warm, and bid fair to give us a most unpropitious day for such an excursion.

But when the lofty hills of Berks and Schuylkill were reached the day had cleared, and the sun shone resplendent on the rejuvenated earth.

We entered the long tunnel, so well known to those familiar with the Reading road. The sky was cloudy and rain falling. When we emerged from the subterranean cavern we seemed to have entered a new world. The flood of sunshine dazzled the eyes so lately kept in darkness; the sky was clear; and a paradise succeeded the murky atmosphere from which we had just escaped.

A little higher, and we came where no rain had fallen. The earth was almost parched, and the blessing of a most perfect day was vouchsafed to the tourist. So often to speak in a moralizing strain, are those fears we anticipate changed into blessings, and the dark way apparently prepared by fate found only to be the tunnel which leads to a blissful world.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the incidents of the upward trip—the bleak hills, the flowing Schuylkill, the blinding coal dust, are all well known to our readers.

The only difference existing between this excursion and the ordinary mode of traveling must be found within the train and not with the external scenery. The preparations for the expedition were under the control of Mr. W. Savery Torr, who has our thanks for the courteous manner in which he fulfilled the onerous duties of his station. Mr. Torr is well known to all our citizens for the urbane and gentlemanly manner in which he conducts such enterprises as the present, and it is useless to mention that the whole affair was a great success. His name was a guarantee for such a consummation.

To Mr. James Lynd, President of Select Council, and also of this company, too much credit cannot be assigned for the dignified manner in which he filled the post of head of the excursion. Major Berry was also renowned among the tourists for his polite attention to their wants.

Mr. E. M. Jones, one of the most active officers of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, was also noted for his energy and successful ability in conducting the excursion to its successful termination.

After five hours pleasantly spent on the road we reached the mine which is the property of the company. It is located about one hundred miles from the city, and is one of the nearest situated of all the coal regions.

Just before arriving at the mine we passed a large hill, in fact a small mountain of powdered coal. A stout gentleman seated near us, upon seeing this exclaimed, in a tone of indignation, "How we are deceived! To think that those men in town make us pay such a rate of increase because there is a scarcity of coal!" This new theory of the advance of prices was loudly echoed by several superannuated ladies who were within ear-shot.

At last we reached the mines and were initiated into the mysteries of mining coal, and preparing it for market.

The first thing that our eyes fell upon was a copy of THE TELEGRAPH. Upon questioning, we were informed that it was about the only paper taken in that part of the country. We felt as if we had met an old friend.

The mine is an old established one, and consists of two shafts, leading in different directions. The manner in which these shafts are laid is simple. A place for commencing being selected several large drills are commenced, at which powder is inserted and a blast ensues, causing the hole to become deeper. This is continued to the depth of several hundred feet, at an angle of about eighty degrees, or nearly perpendicular. But the shortest way of explaining the system is to give our experience down in the bowels of the earth.

A small car, capable of holding six persons, is placed upon the track, with three powerful chains attached, which are gradually payed out by means of a powerful engine. On first entering the car, we lay that upon the bottom of it; but when we commenced the descent, without changing our position, we found ourselves standing erect, the whole position of the cars being changed. Slowly we commence to disappear—the crowd above kindly offering to take care of our wills and give last messages to our relatives.

Gradually the little lights which were attached to the caps of the miners in the upper world fade away; the opening by which we descended now appears no larger than a man's hand, now disappears altogether. We are in the lower world; Erebus seems very near; the rocks sweat great black drops; the air is filled with moisture, and your mouth with coal. Suddenly our perpendicular descent was stopped; little oil lamps shone on every side; we have reached the bottom of the shaft.

Here commences a level road of nearly a mile in length—a mile of road at several hundred feet beneath the earth. A train of mules arrives, dragging some cars loaded with coal; the coal is emptied, and we fill the cars, cleaning them nicely of all their dust. Half an hour brings us to the mines. Here the work is active; with pick and shovel and blast, the dark diamond is extracted from the bed where, ages ago, amid the convulsion of a terrified nature, it was deposited. Here where we stand, in the dark dampness; centuries ago, grew the tropical plant, sang a race of birds now extinct, and wandered a fauna, of which a few fossil remains alone attest the existence.

Here is the coal procured which carries joy into so many households.

When Jove created man, which was the last of all His creation, says heathen mythology, He found He had nothing to give him whereby to rule over the animals of the newly made world. The tiger and lion had strength, the fox and serpent cunning, the birds and deer fleetness of motion; so, to give him the intended superiority, Prometheus, a fabled Titan, stole fire, one of the properties of the gods, and gave it to man. This made him superior to all created things. The discovery of coal is a second Prometheus, and those who enable the poor to procure it at a cheap rate deserve the thanks of their fellows, only inferior in amount to that allotted to the heathen deity who so blessed man.

The mules to return to facts, are brought down in the same cars on which the coal goes up. After having got the fuel upon the surface it is crushed between rollers, picked, and sent to the Philadelphia and foreign markets.

It has always been the policy of THE TELEGRAPH to praise or censure without fear or favor, and having inspected with our own eyes, and personally examined the condition of this company, and found them sound and under good management, we are happy to go into a few particulars as to the facts of mining as conducted by the company:—

The cost of coal procured from this mine is:—
Royalty, mining, breaking, loading, etc.....$3 20
Toll and freight on Reading railroad..... 3 93
Delivery at consumer's door..... 80

$7 43

The retail price at the coal yards is.....12 00

Saving on the mutual plan per ton is.....$4 57

The mine is at present yielding one hundred and fifty tons per day, and a new vein, just struck, will largely increase the amount.

After an hour's stay in the bowels of the earth we commenced to ascend. Patriotism will always develop itself, and the dark mine was made resonant with the "Star Spangled Banner," and "We'll Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Three rousing cheers for President Lincoln were proposed, and the solid rocks echoed with the shouts for the man of the people's choice.

The ascent commences, and we must acknowledge that a slight (we cannot with truth say slight), a very considerable feeling of uneasiness came over us. Two ladies in the car declared they would faint, and only waited an opportunity. Alas! fate had decreed that they should have a chance. We had reached two hundred feet from the foot of the shaft, when the car stopped and a bell was violently rung. This was quite sufficient to procure the desired effect. Shrieks and tears burst forth from the terrified ladies, but matters were soon righted, and when daylight once more shone around us, they were ready to join in the general laugh which their fears created.

The means employed to draw up the coal to the surface consists of an immense cylinder, around which the chains attached to the car are wound and unwound, which is worked by a powerful steam engine.

Shortly after we started on our return trip the moon rose in all her majesty, and changed the beautiful Schuylkill into a living stream of molten silver, and caused the grand trees to cast their shadows like spectres of the past.

Beneath this vivifying influence the ladies grew romantic; and the mystic babble of romance and politics interspersed with heavy conversation, while we were on our homeward ride. Sitting in a rear seat we heard:—"Luna is prodigal with her favors, and bestows them on"—"an infernal Copperhead who draws"—"celestial happiness from"—"the deluded Irish, who cast their"—"scented leaves on every zephyr of the ethereal air." Stout ladies and old gentlemen joined in the contest, but all were happy, and where happiness abounds we will not stop to investigate the cause. Suffice it to say that joy reigned universal.

After an excellent repast we returned to the city, well satisfied with the day's experience.

The Consumers' Mutual Coal Company holds a lease of the property for sixteen years, and furnishes to each holder of a share one ton of coal at cost. To prevent it falling into the hands of unscrupulous speculators, no one man is allowed to hold more than one hundred shares of stock, and we doubt not that under careful management of the Board of Directors the enterprise will be a great success.

The plan upon which this company is conducted is just such a system as is most needed by our citizens. We have examined it with care, and can discover no flaw. Under the control of such men as James Lynd, Esq., and others, men well known to all for incorruptible integrity, we can only prophesy a complete success.

The desire is to make the enterprise a people's concern—see in which families should engage, and when domestic wants are supplied, regulations for this end are found upon their by-laws, and every security which a thorough knowledge of business could invent has been applied to protect the stock.

Such excursions as the present do much towards procuring public confidence. When all who desire are invited to attend; when gentlemen of the press of our city are given a *carte blanche* leave to examine and publish the *results* of their examination, uninfluenced by any motive save justice to the public; under such circumstances it is impossible that confidence should not be infused into the minds of the doubting. If some of the most boasted oil companies would but adopt this plan, and let their affairs be exposed to the public gaze, what vast speculations and vast losses would be prevented!

To a new company like the present, the plan of a personal examination of its claims can do no harm, and must do good. The claims of the *bona fide* would be made known, and the falsity of the bogus would be revealed. We doubt not that many companies will follow the example thus initiated.

A slight accident to the engine delayed us a few minutes at Pottstown, and as the clock struck the hour of midnight we entered the city and placed in our memorandum "a day instinctively and pleasantly spent."

OBITUARY.

Major Richard Wayland, one of the surviving heroes of Waterloo, has died at Norfolk, England.

Captain Howard, heir to the earldom of Wicklow, Ireland, died in Dublin from dysentery, produced by excessive drinking.

One of the most faithful and constant adherents of legitimacy in France, the Duc de Dodeauville (Rochefoucauld), died lately, at the age of eighty-two years.

Lieutenant Colonel Tolles, Chief Quartermaster 6th Army Corps, Sheridan's army, died of wounds on the 7th instant, at the residence of Dr. Miller, Winchester, Va. Colonel Tolles was shot through the head by Moseby's men after surrendering.

His Excellency Baili Philip Count Colloredo, Lieutenant Grand Master of the Order of the Knights of Malta, died suddenly at Recanati, on 9th of October, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. The government of the Grand Master Colloredo, which lasted for twenty years, will be memorable in the annals of the Order for the spirit of development and revival which, under the impulse of the late and the present Pope, his administration communicated to its foundations. At Rome, at Naples, at Milan, and in London, its great and characteristic foundation, the "Hospital of our Lord and Masters the Sick Poor," has been established.

Important Papers Captured on the Pirate "Florida."

Among the documents captured on board the pirate *Florida* was the letter-book of the commanding officer, containing his official reports from the beginning of this year, and his correspondence with officials at the several ports where he touched. One of the documents thus brought to light is a letter from Vice-Admiral Hope, of the British navy, referring to a case where the *Florida* had burnt an American ship, which was known to have taken out British papers only to protect itself.

The Vice-Admiral states emphatically that British papers must, under all circumstances, protect the vessel holding them, and announces that he has issued orders to attack and capture any vessel that hereafter shall be guilty of acts like those of the *Florida*. Other letters in the book reveal the constantly recurring troubles of the pirate in getting food, engineers, in supplying itself with coals, and in making the necessary repairs. A letter written at Bahia, the day before the capture, asks the Brazilian authorities to have certain repairs made for him in the Government navy yard. One of the official reports sheds some light on the fate of the United States mail steamer *Electric Spark*, captured on her way from New York to New Orleans, with mails, official despatches, and a very valuable assorted cargo.

The report says:—"My first intention was to put in a prize crew, and try to run into Wilmington, but my great difficulty was the want of a competent man to run her engines. I sent two of our best firemen aboard, but they were totally incompetent. Under these circumstances I deemed it best to sink her, but strove to give the passengers the idea that we had carried her off to make a tender of her, or had run her into Wilmington." Another letter transmits to Mason at London the captured diplomatic correspondence, with the remark that perhaps he may find it useful. Among the other papers found on the *Florida* was the original letter communicating the thanks of our Government for the building of the Red river dam last fall.

—A young Frenchman bet ten francs that he could swallow a live fish. The fish stuck in his throat, could not be extracted, and so the young man died.

FOURTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

BRILLIANT EXPLOITS.

The Heroes of the "Albemarle" Affair.

DOINGS OF COMMANDER MACOMB.

He Captures Forty Prisoners and Fifty-Two Pieces of Artillery.

The Fate of Lieut. Cushing's Party.

BALTIMORE, November 12.—The *American* publishes the following:—

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., November 2.—We learn that nine of Lieutenant Cushing's party are prisoners. The paymaster was captured, and wounded in the shoulder, and the master's mate was killed. Lieutenant Cushing has accomplished a great deal, and has been the means of relieving a number of good and loyal North Carolinians from distress and starvation.

After the destruction of the *Albemarle*, the fleet, under Commander R. W. H. Macomb, proceeded up the Roanoke river within a short distance of the town, when they came to obstructions, exchanged a few shots, and returned. On Sunday, October 30, the fleet proceeded to Roanoke river through Middle river above the town, where they shelled Plymouth with telling effect. On Monday morning, Commander Macomb steamed down the river, followed by the remainder of the fleet, passed the town, and giving the Rebels shell, grape, and canister to their hearts' content.

Macomb landed 100 men from his ship, in charge of Lieutenant Dewes and Paymaster Sands, who immediately charged upon Fort Bateman, carrying it and capturing about 40 prisoners. The Rebels finding things rather too severe, evacuated the town immediately. We took 40 pieces of heavy and 12 pieces of light artillery, together with a large quantity of small arms.

The road leading out of Plymouth, as far as we have been, was strewn with muskets, haversacks, etc., showing a perfect stampede. The whole garrison did not have stores sufficient to last them twenty-four hours.

In the engagement one of the Rebel magazines was blown up by our boats and set fire to the town. All the houses on Water street were destroyed. The town is now held by our gunboats and a small land force commanded by Colonel Wardrop. "Glory to Cushing for so brave an act, and glory to Commander Macomb for following up the example, and relieving a large portion of Eastern North Carolina."

The above intelligence was given us by Lieutenant Longworth, of the 2d Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, who has been in the town, and is thoroughly acquainted with the whole proceedings.

REBEL PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Rebel Commissioners Negotiate for Blankets.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Judge Ould, Rebel Commissioner of Prisoners, with the assent of the Rebel Secretary of War, has asked permission of General Grant to have thirty thousand pairs of blankets purchased in New York, for the Rebel prisoners in our hands. He also asks permission of this Government to pay for them with a cargo of cotton, to be shipped from Wilmington.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Accident to the Assistant Secretary of State.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Who Will be Chief Justice?

M'CLELLAN'S RESIGNATION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Injuries of the Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The injuries received by Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, in a fall, while on his way from Albany to this city, are more serious than was at first supposed. It has been discovered since his arrival here that his right arm was fractured just below the elbow. The fracture is a painful one, and will doubtless confine him to his room for five or six weeks. The accident occurred to him while he was coming down the steps of the Astor House, in New York city.

From the Army.

The mail steamer *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, brought up another batch of thirteen deserters. These deserters say that Lee has prohibited the placing of conscripts upon the picket line, owing to the fact that so many of them desert. Picket duty is now performed by veterans entirely; but numbers of them desert also, when opportunities present themselves.

The bodies of Captain N. Underhill, 14th New York Artillery; Lieutenant R. Armstrong, 43d Regiment United States Colored Troops; and Lieutenant H. D. Price, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, were brought up on the *Webster*.

Arrival of Guerillas.

Eighteen prisoners of war, including five guerillas, among whom was Lieutenant N. B. Ferry, of Moseby's crowd, arrived here last night from Harper's Ferry, from whence they were forwarded by Captain A. D. Pratt, Provost Marshal of that post.

The guerillas were captured several days ago near Winchester, by Sheridan's troops.

What General Sherman May Do.

Among the hope-inspiring anticipations that lie along the triumphant path of General Sherman's grand advance, the most splendid of all is the probability that he may have an opportunity of releasing our prisoners at Andersonville, Columbia, etc. What a triumph that would be! If he can but do it, the whole nation will rise up and call him blessed.

The Chief-Justiceship.

From present appearances it does not seem probable that any of the hitherto mentioned candidates for the vacant Chief-Justiceship will receive the nomination. The names of Ewing, of Ohio, and Meredith, of Pennsylvania, are now prominently under consideration. Ohio men are urging Judge Swayne, in preference to Chase, as the nominee of their State.

Personal.

Lord Lyons has been very ill, but is better this morning.

General McClellan's Resignation.

The War Department continues to assert that McClellan has not resigned.

The New Loan.

The new Government loan will not be offered for two or three weeks.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The steamers *City of Manchester* and *Germania* sailed to-day at noon, taking $1,000,000 in specie for Europe.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A. Scott, — James E. Moore,
N. B. Kneass, — P. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Fessenden, — John W. Hall, do
Henry F. Kihn, — John Brady, do
John M. Read, — W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles Boehmer, — William G. Moore, Colorado.

D. F. SHUTTLWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's veins, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office, Girard Bank, No. 421 CHESTNUT Street. Drexel's and Mechanics' Bank, Reading. Its original subscribers $2.50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 15th inst. 11-12-7t

OAK HALL OIL COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1864.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.
HECTOR TYNDALE.

TREASURER.
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY CARSON,
WILLIAM M. GREENER,
WILLIAM ANSPACH,
JAMES C. FISHER,
J. C. FRYER.

The lands of the Company, four hundred and sixty (460) acres in fee simple, lie between Oil Creek and the Allegheny River, with one producing well and others now being bored.

For particulars and prospectus, as for subscriptions, apply to

J. C. FRYER,
11-11-6t No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH Street,
BALTIMORE, Md., November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, November 14, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Md., viz:—

2,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY NEW MESS OR PRIME MESS PORK (which to be stamped), to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat, in full hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in ten days from date of contract. Three Barrels of Pork must be presented as a sample of the Pork to be delivered, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

300 BARRELS MESS BEEF. The neck, shoulder clod and shin in the fore quarter, and the ribs in the hind quarter, to be excluded (120 lbs. meat, an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter cuts), to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in fifteen days from date of award. Three barrels of Beef must be presented as a sample of the Beef to be delivered in this contract, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

100,000 POUNDS NEW WINTER-SMOKED BACON SIDES, to be cut so each piece is a square slice or whipper. To be packed in tight barrels, to be delivered in ten (10) days from the date of award.

5,000 BARRELS FRESH GROUND EXTRA FLOUR, of grades Nos. 1 and 2. The Flour must be fresh ground and brands stated. Such brands to be fully equal to Reed, Ellis, Spencer and Sanders-made barrels will positively be rejected. One-half to be delivered within eight days, and the whole within fifteen days from date of award.

200,000 POUNDS FIRST QUALITY FILOT BREAD, to contain wheaty of extra superfineness, which shall be equal to the standard of "inspection" adopted and in use by the State Flour Inspectors in this city. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector on the part of the Government, who will reject all that in the quality of the Flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bread to be packed in boxes of fifty (50) pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fifty-seas inch wood, of such kind as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single piece, or of two pieces, tongued and grooved together; boxes to be strapped with thin green hickory straps. To be delivered in fifteen days from date of award.

160,000 POUNDS OF PRIME RIO COFFEE, to be in double sacks. To be delivered in 10 days from date of award.

160,000 POUNDS HIGH GRADE BROWN SUGAR, to be packed in barrels. Six samples to be seen in this office, to be fully head lined, and to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

15,000 GALLONS OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whiskey; free from all foreign acids or injurious substances, and of a uniform strength: the Whisky Vinegar taking 23 grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy—the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity—to be made of white oak, like sample to be seen at this office. Each delivery to be accompanied with a certificate of a competent Chemist, that the Vinegar is of the proper strength. One half to be delivered in ten days, and the whole within twenty days from date of award.

30,000 POUNDS OF ADAMANTINE CANDLES (to be 16 counts to the pound). Brand must be mentioned. Boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in fifteen days from date of award.

100,000 POUNDS FINE SALT (60 pounds to the bushel), Worthington's brand. One-half to be in sacks, and one half to be in spirit barrels—the latter to be good, tight and dry; an old mark to be obliterated by painting the heads. To be delivered in ten days from date of contract.

300,000 POUNDS POTATOES (60 pounds to the bushel). Mercers or Peach Blows preferred; to be in good, ordinary, well cropped marketable, hand-lined, and delivered as called for.

60,000 POUNDS ONIONS (60 pounds to the bushel), small Bermuda or silver-skin ONIONS, to be in good, strong, fully head-lined barrels, and delivered as called for.

Actual tare required.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles offered.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Proposals must be made on blank forms, furnished at this office. The certificate attached to the proposal must be signed by two responsible parties.

Express charges on samples must be prepaid, or the proposals will not be considered. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Persons not having the precise variety of Stores above described, but having articles of a similar kind, are at liberty to send in proposals for supplying them, which will receive attention according to price and adaptation to the wants of the service. In all cases not specially exempted the delivery must be made at the time specified. In case of failure, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver.

All stores will be carefully inspected and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a regular public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, other than the party furnishing the provisions, will be required for meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the manner in which preceding inspected.

The meats will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods subject to issue to the United States required for shipment.

Payments to be made after the delivery of the stores if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Each person, or every member of a firm offering a proposal, must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office. In addition thereto a certificate will be required setting forth that the articles offered by the Government, under the above advertisement, either bidders to the party bidding, or are to be purchased or received by them of loyal citizens for delivery to the United States Government.

Bids must be legible, and the numbers must be written as well as expressed by figures.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
11-9-6t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 8rp-3m

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Urethral Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Uterated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

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USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once!*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

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PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-1y&tp-2m

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY
FOR DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
CATARRH,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
THROAT DIFFICULTIES,

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Ulcers, Cancer, Gravel, Fits, Insanity, Piles, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head.

CONSUMPTION,

With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.
PRICE $5.

OFFICES—No. 410 ARCH Street, Philadelphia,
No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at
No. 18 FEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments.
No slashing in the ears.
No snuffing up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No probing to deliver down the throat.
The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every one that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of cases besides.

Truth is mighty and must prevail; error is incorporated with death—it inequently must sooner or later sink into obscurity.

In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the race.

The sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to administer health and life to the people, while in fact, the majority ignore God from the system altogether. All Physics and Hydropathy is unscriptural, and can never be administered apart from the same.

Therefore men who make a business of treating scientific diseases. They prepare instruments, the barbarous to Book of, with which to experiment on poor, sick victims, who have sought, neither physically nor mentally in order to such dearly dealing experiments.

He who created the human body always speaks of it as a whole, and of man that he has a share at first who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat one disease specifically, independent of the parts or mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners are impostors, and know nothing the cause, whatever. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.

The alarming condition of the people physically, consequently the sorrow, which prevails with disease before the breath to hold into life, together with death and experience in having seen bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves to be interpreted on.

These circumstances, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of every one who handles life and health of themselves and their fellowmen to lay hands, and in community administer the medicines which the parent God allowed to grow in the garden of nature. Every individual has a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know his qualifications, the diseases he has cured, and at all hours. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to us—life and health; therefore no one may be in the hands of a man much qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.

Quite a way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are sure to be discovered and developed. Were this universally done, thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature qualifies not there can be no artificial qualification, as in order to detect the first cause of disease. It is requisite and indispensably necessary to inherit Casuality. Metaphysical Power and Constructiveness must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an antidote capable of destroying the cause of disease. This is the character by which the causes can be revealed with certainty but the one I have described.

Therefore I am with confidence to the world, that it is the cause in curing these forms of diseases of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as many suppose it to be, a disease. It is an inverted law between sour and sour, which, the Apostle Paul tells us, is always warring against the purity, which means law sends forth stop causes, these stoppages produce disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms, or other locations of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.

Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.

With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will the remedy annihilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations; one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears, all acting in conjunction, and arrive at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

From the Boston Journal.

JULY 27, 1864.—I, Mrs. Nancy Shaw, of No. 85 Warren Street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, so to speak, would cough from one to two hours at a time; was very much troubled with dyspepsia. Finally I had a long fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines money could procure, but all to no purpose. I was fast sinking on the last stage of consumption. I was advised to feel when Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent for. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse.

My friends wanted me to give up, saying it would kill me; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery; and as it was the last thing I could use she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was reaching me into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing my disease began to break up. It was a few weeks after I first began to apply the medicine before I could gather strength to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I ventured I went without help, and the third time I went by myself without difficulty. I began the use of the Metaphysical Discovery in May, and the result is on the 25th of July, that health and strength is fast returning to my emaciated frame.

By paying suitable attention to my diet I am now rest well on it. My catarrh is gone. My cough, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have ch-appeared, and I must acknowledge that, by the providence of God, I was directed to the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and by it taken from the mouth of the grave and restored to my family and friends. I know as diseases are gone, and a general circulation has taken place, but expect it will take time to regain my lost flesh and strength.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, John A Sewcomb, of Sudbury, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for